





## INTIMATIONS

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ROSS'S BINOCULARS and TELESCOPES,

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ENGLISH SILVERWARE, direct from Manufacturers,  
High Class English Jewellery.THE 'CHINA MAIL'  
Typhoon Map and Guide

WITH TABLE AND TRACKS OF PAST DISTURBANCES

Price 50 cents.

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With certain dishes, such as *Gams*, **LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE** is *always* appropriate. It is the recognised sauce for such use.In fact, for everything with which a sauce can be used, **LEA & PERRINS'** is invariably the BEST. It has a refinement of flavour that suits the most delicate dishes and appeals to the most exacting palates.*Lea & Perrins*  
The Original & Genuine  
WORCESTERSHIRE.

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such as:

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THE CHINA MAIL OFFICE

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European supervision

Moderate Price

A Natural  
Remedy

Time was when disease was thought to be due to the direct influence of evil spirits, and exorcism and magic were invoked to cast it out.

Science has taught us wisdom. The evil spirits exist still. We call them "Disease Germs," and they also must be cast out. Once lodged in the stomach or intestines, fever with its hallucinations, or biliousness with its aches and pains, is the result.

ENO'S  
FRUIT SALT

is the approved remedy for driving out disease germs. Its action is quick and thorough. It clears the intestines, rouses the torpid liver to new life, stimulates the mucous membrane to a healthy action, and cleanses and invigorates the whole digestive tract.

It may be safely taken at any time by young or old.

It is very effective in the early stage of Diarrhoea by removing the irritating cause.

Be prepared for emergencies by always keeping a bottle of the house.

Prepared only by

J. W. S. S. 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, LONDON, ENGLAND.  
SOLD BY CHEMISTS AND STORES EVERYWHERE.

## INTIMATIONS

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(MITSU BISHI CO.)

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For particulars, apply to

E. KATO,

Manager,

No. 2, PRINCE STREET,  
Hongkong.CANTON KOWLOON  
RAILWAYHONGKONG-CANTON EXPRESS  
SERVICE.THE PUBLIC IS HEREBY NOTI-  
FIED that on and from SATURDAY,  
July 31st, the Full Train Service will be  
Resumed.

By Order,

H. P. WINSTON,

Manager,

British Section,  
Kowloon-Canton Railway.

By Order,

The Administration,  
Chinese Section,  
Canton Kowloon Railway.

Kowloon, July 28, 1915.

THE HONGKONG & CHINA GAS  
COMPANY, LIMITED.THE Company will be pleased if Con-  
sumers or prospective Consumers of  
Gas for cooking or heating purposes will  
allow the Company's Lady Surveyor, (who  
speaks English and Chinese fluently and  
has a practical knowledge of Gas appliances),  
to call in order to demonstrate to them the  
best results from the use of the best method of  
using the Company's Water Gas, and  
how to obtain the best results from  
same. A few hints on the matter given  
personally will be found of considerable  
assistance.  
A post card or letter to the Company  
asking such assistance will be given early  
attention.

GEORGE CURRY,

Local Secretary.

Hongkong, July 28, 1915.

## STAMPS OF WAR.

RUSSIA, Monaco, Tunis, Morocco,  
Montenegro, Dalmatia, Belgium,  
Rumania, 20 different for 4 shilling. On  
desire to send wonderful collection of Stamps  
with great discount. Newspaper for  
collectors of 50 pages is sent gratis and  
post paid. Day also and exchange Stamps.  
BELA SZEKULA, LUCERN, Switzerland,  
Europe.  
Hongkong, June 17, 1915.

## DAIRY FARM NEWS.

BUTTER &amp; CHEESE.

The following prices approved by  
the Fuel Committee will come into  
force on and after 24th May, 1915:  
Dairy Butter ..... £1.10 per lb.  
Dairy-milk Butter ..... 81.00 ..  
Buttercap Butter ..... 90 ..  
Pastry Butter ..... 80 ..  
Cheese ..... 70 ..

66

THE ALEXANDRA CAPE, cannot be  
eaten, it is Equaled. For Bread  
Cakes, Confectionery, Meats with Wines &  
Liquors.A  
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EIn the Wonderful "Pall Mall" Turkish Blend you get all  
the rare qualities of the world's choicest tobacco—flavor that's  
mellow, sweet, delightful—rich fragrance and exquisite mild-  
ness found only in the highest types of Turkish and domestic  
leaf. This Quality has made "Pall Mall" the largest high  
grade selling brand in America to-day.

## FACIS ABOUT THE WAR.

(Continued.)

## A BULLETIN OF INFORMATION.

Published by the Paris Chamber of Commerce.

ITALY'S ENTRANCE INTO THE WAR FOR FREEDOM.

Yielding to the irresistible force of public opinion, and roused by the fiery  
utterances of her poets, extolling her heroes of the past, Italy has just joined  
the ranks of the defenders of the liberty of nations, fighting against those bur-  
barous empires who had depended upon her co-operation in the carrying out of  
their hostile designs, notwithstanding the fact that the ultimatum to Serbia  
was drawn up prior to any consultation with her concerning it. She has en-  
listed all her forces, and military resources, which have been steadily de-  
veloping for the last nine months; and has stoutly and freely, at her own  
appointed hour, drawn the sword. In the noble and dignified speech made  
by Signor Salandra to the Italian Parliament we are told that Italy would  
not remain "in isolation, without security or prestige, at a time when the  
history of the world is going through such a decisive phase." She has  
spurred the eleventh hour efforts, and the bargaining for peace, made by  
Austro-German diplomacy. She wanted to fight for right; for the right "which  
with art, and even before it (as M. Viviani, when addressing the French Par-  
liament, said) was the greatest boon this birth-place of the Latin race had con-  
ferred upon the world." Italy's spirited action in freedom's cause is so much  
the more commendable as the Italian people well know what sacrifices the  
realization of their national aspirations will entail.M. Paul Deschanel, the President of  
the French Chamber of Deputies, spoke  
truly when he said: "All the peoples  
whose independence, security, or future  
is threatened, are rising up one after  
another, against that brutal domination  
which aspires to rule the world." By  
deliberately drawing the sword Italy sets  
other nations an example, and it might  
redound to their honour and advantage  
to follow in her steps later on. Ever  
since Germany violated the neutrality of  
Belgium, which she had guaranteed by  
her own signature, and since her methods  
of intimidation and "frightfulness" have  
soured up the world's conscience against  
her, defenders of rights that have been  
outraged, and of sacred bonds treated as  
"scraps of paper," have arisen on all  
sides. The Americans, Swiss, Rouma-  
nians, Greeks, Swedes, Norwegians,  
Danes, Spaniards, Bulgarians, Dutch, all  
know now how the independence of the  
different peoples of Europe would be  
endangered by Austro-German rule. As  
a proof we have but to notice the cater-  
ing tone of President Wilson's note to  
Germany on the day following the crime  
committed by the sinking of the Lusitania,  
and the perfect coolness with which  
public opinion in the United States  
contemplates any contingency.The fact that Victor Emmanuel's gal-  
lant army has come into action, with  
forces amounting to two million men,  
and the powerful vessels belonging to the  
Duke of the Abruzzi's fleet, in the  
Adriatic, manned by 200,000 sailors,  
make the military and economic situation  
of the two central empires much worse.  
It was already critical, for they will be  
unable to replenish their supplies of men  
and material indefinitely. They will  
themselves thus hasten on the final de-  
struction of the plot foisted against the  
world's liberty, by Austro-German im-  
perialism. History will know how to ap-  
preciate the full import of Italy's inter-  
vention, who "is entering on the path  
of glory, that Fate has traced out for  
her." It will also do justice to the clear-  
sightedness and patriotic tenacity shown  
by Messrs. Deleau, Salandra and Sona-  
rini, who on either side of the Alps,  
have obstinately prepared, regardless of  
changes in public opinion, the battle-  
field in which "the two great nations  
shall meet," already drawn together by  
their history, tradition, and the in-  
alienable power of the Latin genius, are  
now fighting once more side by side,  
for the defence of their own civiliza-  
tion, and the freedom of oppressed peo-  
ples—which were the words contained  
in that expressive telegram sent by Pre-  
sident Poincaré to King Victor Em-  
manuel.GERMANY TRIGGERED BY A GERMAN.  
An important work in Germany, has  
just been published at Leipzig, bear-  
ing the title "I, German, and the war."  
The title is "The Truth is coming out." The  
author, Fritz von Sierst, whose evidence is  
thoroughly trustworthy, warrants the  
authenticity of the book in the preface,  
as well as the sincerity of the author,  
who, however, wishes to remain anony-  
mous. He is a patriot and said to be a  
well-known in the legal and literary  
circles in Berlin. The following extract  
from the epilogue of his work suffices  
to show the noble purpose he had in view,  
he says:  
"A German has written this book.  
Not a Frenchman, nor a Russian, nor an  
Englishman. A German I have said, a  
straightforward one who cannot be bribed,  
who has not been bought, neither is he  
for sale. A German who loves his coun-  
try as no other does, and who has writ-  
ten this book just because he does love  
her. Born on German soil, given a Ger-  
man education and brought up in Ger-  
man refinement, of German origin and  
temperament, he knows what virtues the  
German people possess; but also their  
faults and failings. From allegiance  
springs the blind confidence which does  
not seek to ascertain whether the trust  
of good faith of the people has not been  
misled or betrayed; devotion degenerates  
into passive obedience, which never in-  
quires if the way that is pointed out  
leads to crime or ruin. The leaders of  
the German people have taken abomi-  
nable advantage of the trust placed in  
them, and have blinded the eyes  
of the German people. They have  
transformed peaceful citizens into cham-  
pions of hatred and vengeance, the re-  
presentatives of civilization, and intel-  
lect into mad worshippers of success,  
men of world-wide culture into workers  
in one narrow groove; the luminaries of  
art and science into hangers of the  
barren-room. The minds of the Ger-  
man people have been perverted and  
warped, with a view to spurring them  
into a war they had not foreseen, nor  
desired, and which they never desired.  
Under the pretence of liberating them,  
they have been enslaved. This book ofCOUGHING INTO  
CONSUMPTION"Only a Cough" but you stop  
while it is ONLY a cough.WATERBURY'S  
METABOLIZED  
COD LIVER OIL  
COMPOUNDThe finest preparation made  
for combating severe coughs.  
CURES any cough that is  
only a cough. Very palatable.  
OF ALL CHEMISTS

Prices—\$1.25 and \$2.25

Truth has been written so that the fatal  
charm should be broken, and the people  
freed from their self-styled deliverers,  
that truth should triumph over False-  
hood. From ill-informed people I ap-  
peal to those who are better or well-  
informed. As Germany's devoted son,  
I see a mother, rushing blindfold into  
the abyss, and I spring forward to save  
her, before she is swallowed up in its  
depths.The author of "I, German," first of all  
shows the heavy responsibility resting  
upon Chancellor Bethmann-Hollweg, who  
yielded to the imperious requests of the  
Crown Prince, and the set of "Junkers"  
monopolizing both civil and military  
offices.The well-calculated efforts made by  
Probenius, Treitschke and Bernhardt to  
stir up the people had already wrought  
persuaded the nation that it was stifled  
up within its boundaries, and that by the  
sword, it should alter the map of the  
world, instead of to realize its ambitions,  
continuing to rely upon the persevering  
activity and constantly increasing num-  
bers of its manufacturers and traders,  
who, before the war, played a very im-  
portant role abroad from an economic  
point of view.England had given her word, she  
did not wish to go to war; Germany  
wished to be sure she could attack, un-  
molested, and so secure for herself the  
overlordship of the Continent, thanks to  
the abstention of England, and with this  
as a stepping-stone she would gradually  
acquire lasting sway over the whole  
world, to England's cost.By briefly examining some diplomatic  
documents, the author shows the efforts  
made by France and Russia up to the  
very last, in order to prevent a conflict.  
He considers that the German "White  
Book," and the Austrian "Red Book,"  
constitute "the most terrible indictment  
that could ever have been drawn up,"  
against Germany and Austria. He de-  
scribes the way in which the war-party,  
growing more and more powerful in  
Berlin, managed to win the Kaiser over  
to their cause and start this gigantic  
conflagration.The Allied Empires can now no  
longer hope for victory. The financial  
and military superiority of the Allies is  
too great for the military valour of Ger-  
many to balance, no matter what sacri-  
fices she may make in men.The longer their intoxication lasts,  
the worse it will be for the German  
people; the more terrible will be the  
consequences, and the harder and more  
awful the awakening.Such is the cry of alarm, that a de-  
sperate German utters as a warning to his  
country. If it is not heeded in Germany,  
it will be rightfully heeded throughout  
the rest of the world.

THE WAR KNOW MAY LAST TO 1917.

On the Western Front the French  
troops have continued and intensified the  
vigorous offensive made North of Arras;  
after having conquered the very important  
position of the Plateau of Notre-Dame-  
de-Lorette, they have advanced towards  
the East, carrying by storm village after  
village, trench after trench, and inflic-  
ting severe losses on the enemy both in  
men and material. Further North, the  
British troops are little by little making  
ground towards Lille, and holding out  
firmly at Ypres, in spite of furious at-  
tacks by the enemy, who regardless of  
the weight of artillery treasures accumu-  
lated in the old Flemish town, have  
made it a heap of ruins. Between Ypres  
and the sea, the French and Belgian  
troops have driven the enemy from some  
points which they held West of the Yser  
Canal, and progressed notably on the  
East side of this line of water. On the  
rest of the Western Front, especially on  
the Aisne, in Champagne and in the  
Voisges, artillery fighting is continuous;  
the French batteries often get the ad-  
vantage, thus preparing the way for at-  
tacks in which the infantry conquers im-  
portant rallying-points for the great sin-  
gle which is evidently pending. Doubt-  
less these successes only change the front  
of the armies very slightly, but they  
prepare for ultimate victory by wasting  
the forces and crushing the will of an  
adversary, who vainly resorts to method-  
ical and engines of war prohibited by the  
Hague Conventions, which he himself  
signed.On the Eastern front, the Russian  
armies, furiously attacked in Galicia by  
the Austro-Germans, have gradually fallen  
back to their reserves of men and mun-  
itions, which the lack of rapid transport  
service and communications did not allow  
of their bringing up in time to the ad-  
vanced positions held by them in the  
Karpates, and in the region of Cracow.  
On the other hand the Russians have  
retained for the slight check by making  
themselves troublesome, from Opavetz, in  
South Poland, to Przemyśl on the San;  
and further South along the front stretch-  
ing through Sandomierz and Sierz as far as  
Dolina. In North Poland the Russians  
are holding their positions, and still  
further North, they are beginning to  
drive back towards the frontier the Ger-  
man troops who had attempted a raid  
into the Baltic provinces.Italy's intervention in the struggle led  
to the outbreak of a Southern Front.  
The Italian troops have already achieved  
some success with their opponents, and  
held bold upon some of the important  
passes in the Alps. They are being  
heartily welcomed by their brethren of  
race and language, who have borne too  
long the yoke of the Hapsburgs. Like a  
true-born German, Francis-Joseph never  
loses an opportunity for destroying a  
wealth of art treasures—therefore he re-  
frained, and fortunately without suc-  
cess, to have Venice transferred by his  
aeroplane.ALEXANDRA CAPE  
OYSTERS: Fresh, Fried or Stewed,  
Pickled, Haddocks, Kippers, &c.

## INTIMATIONS

TRAVELLERS RESTRICTION  
ORDINANCE.THE PUBLIC are informed that the  
PERMANENT PASSES issued by  
the PROVOST MARSHAL will not be available  
after August 7th next. Any person desir-  
ing to secure a PERMANENT PASS  
should give notice to the CLERK, SEVEN  
DEPARTMENT OF POLICE, in full, the  
reasons for his request, the places to which  
he desires to proceed, the average number  
of journeys made out of the Colony a  
month, and at the same time return the  
Permanent Pass in his possession.If the application is granted it will be  
necessary for the applicant to forward two  
copies of his photograph, and call person-  
ally at the Central Police Station.  
The size of the photograph should be  
about 2" x 3".

G. Mc. I. MESSER,

Captain Superintendent of Police.

Hongkong, July 17, 1915.

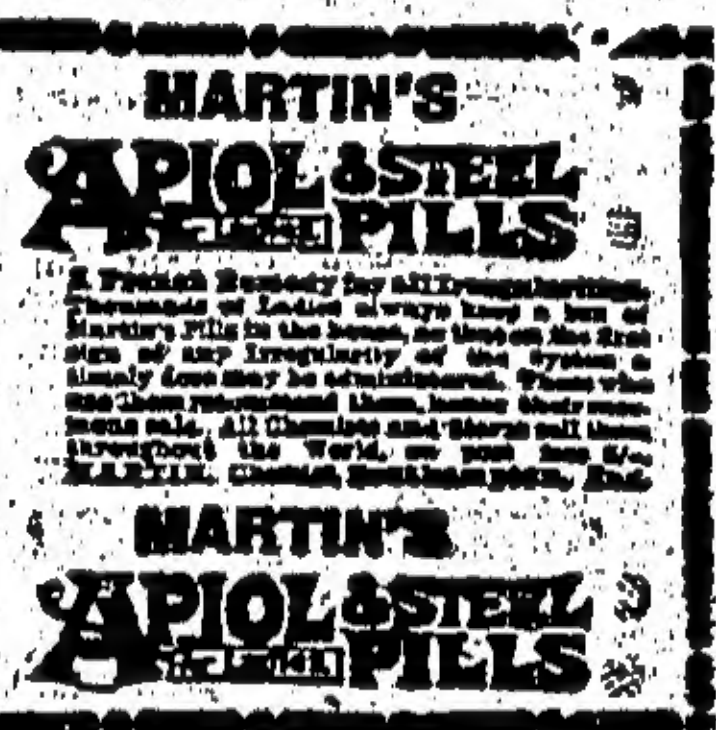
## NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, Non ASIATIC or  
INDIAN desiring to leave the  
Colony should apply in writing for per-  
mission to do so to the Captain Super-  
intendent of Police, at least 48 hours  
before the intended hour of departure,  
giving name, nationality, age, sex, height  
and occupation of the applicant, and  
stating the name of the steamer or other  
vessel or the hour of the train by which  
the applicant wishes to leave. Applicants  
should apply in person for the pass at the  
Central Police Station between the  
hours of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to  
4 p.m. daily.  
Hongkong, July 9, 1915.

## WANTED.

POSITION by a young Lady with  
experience as Typist and General  
Office assistant.  
Apply "S. A."  
c/o "China Mail" Office.  
Hongkong, July 12, 1915.

## WANTED.

IN September, a furnished or unfur-  
nished House on the Peak, for a year  
or longer.  
F. C. JENKIN,  
Princes Buildings.  
Hongkong, July 3, 1915.

## JAPANESE MAKERS.

Every kind of Footwear.

MADE  
TO  
ORDERCHERRY & CO.,  
PEDDER STREET,  
Opposite Hongkong Hotel.Telephone No. 421.  
Hongkong, March 20, 1914.THE  
LONDON DIRECTORY.

(PUBLISHED ANNUALLY)

ENABLES traders throughout the World  
to communicate direct with English  
MANUFACTURERS & DEALERSin each class of goods. Besides being a  
complete commercial guide to London and  
the suburbs, the Directory contains lists ofEXPORT MERCHANTS  
with the Goods they ship, and the Colonial  
and Foreign Markets they supply.STEAMSHIP LINES  
carried under the Ports to which they call  
and indicating the approximate Sailings.PROVINCIAL TRADE NOTICES  
of leading Manufacturers, Merchants, etc.,  
in the principal provincial towns and  
industrial centres of the United Kingdom.A copy of the current edition will be  
forwarded, freight paid, on receipt of  
Postal Order for G. 55.Dealers seeking Agencies can advertise  
their trade cards for G. 55 or larger adver-  
tisements from G. 15.The London Directory Co., Ltd.,  
25, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C.



THURSDAY, JULY 29, 1915.

**Hughes and Hough**  
AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT.  
AND ADMIRALTY.  
General Auctioneers  
AND  
Share, Coal and  
General Brokers.  
PROPRIETORS  
"TO-KWA-WAN"  
COAL STORAGE.

Codes used  
A.B.C. 1st & 2nd Editions.  
AL TELEGRAPHIC CODE.  
Telegraphic Address  
MERIDON HONGKONG.

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,  
(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

## FRIDAY,

the 30th July, 1915, at 11 a.m.,  
at No. 4, Hunghing Street, Kowloon.

THE SUNDY  
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

Consisting of:  
A dining table, chairs, and  
a number of plants, etc., in Pots,  
New Sun Blinds, etc., etc.  
(On view Particulars from Catalogue.)  
Full day of sale.  
Terms—Cash.  
HUGHES & HOUGH,  
Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, July 22, 1915. 633

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,  
(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

## FRIDAY,

the 30th July, 1915, commencing at  
1.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,  
Des Voeux Road, Corner of  
Ice House Street.

A QUANTITY OF  
VALUABLE TEAKWOOD AND  
BLACKWOOD FURNITURE, etc., etc.

Comprising:  
TEAKWOOD.—Sofas, Chesterfield  
Sofas and Chairs (New), Bedroom Sofas,  
Dining Room Furniture, Toilet Tables,  
Wardrobes, Washstands, etc., Sideboards,  
Dinner Waggon, Extension Dining Tables  
and Chairs, etc., etc.  
BLACKWOOD.—Cabinets, Chairs,  
Flower Stands, Brackets, Marble-top  
Tables, Card Tables, Stools, Photo Frames,  
etc., etc.  
Also  
One Dinner Service, Crockery Ware,  
Cutlery, Cooking Stove, One Piano, Carpets  
and Rugs, Glass and Sundry E.P. Ware,  
Electric Reading Lamps, etc., One Rubber  
Tyred Bikes in good condition, AND  
A FEW LOTS OF FONGEE SILK,  
etc.  
Catalogues will be issued.  
Terms—Cash.  
HUGHES & HOUGH,  
Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, July 24, 1915. 641

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,  
(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

## TUESDAY,

the 2nd August, 1915, commencing  
at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,  
Des Voeux Road, Corner of  
Ice House Street.

A QUANTITY OF  
VALUABLE TEAKWOOD  
FURNITURE, etc., etc.

As follows:  
One Silk Tapestry-covered Drawing  
Room Suite, An Assortment of Bedroom  
Furniture, Upholstered Arm-chairs and  
Sofas, Carpets, Brass, and Enamel-mounted  
Bedsteads, S de boards, Dinner Waggon,  
Extension Dining Tables and Chairs, etc.,  
E.P. Ware, Crockery, Glass and  
E.P. Ware, Cooking Stove, Cutlery, etc.,  
etc.  
Also  
One Old Blackwood Wardrobe, One  
4-fold Blackwood Screen (Porcelain  
Panels), Bedsteads, Carpets, etc., etc.,  
One Piano (in good condition), Several  
pairs Lace Curtains, (NEW), 4 yds.,  
One Sewing Machine, One American Safe  
and 2 Remington Typewriters, Electric  
Standard Lamps,  
etc., etc.  
(Full Particulars from Catalogue.)  
Terms—Cash.  
HUGHES & HOUGH,  
Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, July 24, 1915. 642

## DEAD BRIDES CASE.

## OLD BAILEY TRIAL.

## Lady Clerk's Evidence.

The trial of George Joseph Smith on the charge of murdering Beatie Constance Annie Mundy, by drowning her in a bath at Herne Bay, was continued before Mr. Justice Scrutton at the Old Bailey, on June 23. The accused is alleged to have married two other women, Alice Burnham and Margaret Elizabeth Loffy, who were also found drowned in their baths.

Mr. Baskin appears for the prosecution, with Mr. Travers-Humphreys and Mr. Cecil Whiteley and Mr. Marshall Hall, K.C., Mr. Montague Sherman, and Mr. H. G. Baskin defended.

Evidence was called for the prosecution, the first witness being Arthur Amos Elliott, sexton of St. Matthew's Church, Leicester, who produced the marriage register to prove the marriage of George Joseph Smith to Beatie Constance Annie Mundy at that church on Jan. 17, 1909. The bridegroom's father was described as "George (Loffy) Mundy." Witness identified prisoner as Loffy.

Herbert Mundy, an auctioneer, of Tenebridge, Wilshire, uncle of Miss Mundy, said his niece did not understand money matters at all. Her father, who was a bank manager, died in 1904, leaving his property in the hands of witnesses and another trustee for the benefit of Miss Mundy and her brother. Witness resided to his niece about 28 a month. This did not quite absorb the whole of her allowance, and the difference accumulated in his hands.

"STILL MONEY IS POSSIBLE." On Aug. 25, 1910, he received a postcard from her at Weymouth, stating that she had been married, and signed, "Beatie Constance." This was followed by a letter from prisoner, in the name of Henry Williams, stating that they had been married before the registrar. Shortly afterwards prisoner wrote, hoping witness would "forward such money as possible at your earliest opportunity." Witness consulted the family solicitor, and on his advice sent his niece the £25 which had accumulated in his hands for her.

Mr. Mundy added that he had no knowledge of his niece ever having had a fit.

George Howard Mundy, Miss Mundy's brother, spoke of a visit he paid to his sister after the prisoner's death, and said he found her upset and distressed. When he learned of her death he wrote to the Herne Bay coroner and sent a copy of the letter to the prisoner. He told him he must insist, as she died so suddenly, that a post-mortem examination be made. He received a reply from the prisoner which he did not keep. As far as he could recollect, he expressed surprise at the letter to the coroner, and said he was too hurt to say more.

Maud Crabbe said that in August, 1910,

## AUCTIONS.

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,  
(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

## SATURDAY,

the 31st July, 1915, at 11 a.m.,  
at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,  
Des Voeux Road, Corner of  
Ice House Street.

25 cases Haig & Haig Whisky, 5 Star  
25 " Watson's No. 10 Whisky,  
25 " P. & O. Whisky,  
Also  
Champagne, Hock, Sherry & Port, etc.,  
The above Wines, etc., include a  
quantity of cases of the well-known Chas.  
Heidsieck 1906 Champagne in Quarts and  
Pints. Champagne Port, a rare old  
tawny wine, and Imperator Sherry, a  
very dry wine; also several cases of Robert  
Tait's Stout for invalids.

Terms—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,  
Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, July 27, 1915. 643

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,  
(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

## SATURDAY,

the 31st July, 1915, at 11 a.m.,  
at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,  
Des Voeux Road, Corner of  
Ice House Street.

A QUANTITY OF  
VALUABLE TEAKWOOD  
FURNITURE, etc., etc.

As follows:  
One Silk Tapestry-covered Drawing  
Room Suite, An Assortment of Bedroom  
Furniture, Upholstered Arm-chairs and  
Sofas, Carpets, Brass, and Enamel-mounted  
Bedsteads, S de boards, Dinner Waggon,  
Extension Dining Tables and Chairs, etc.,  
E.P. Ware, Crockery, Glass and  
E.P. Ware, Cooking Stove, Cutlery, etc.,  
etc.  
Also  
One Old Blackwood Wardrobe, One  
4-fold Blackwood Screen (Porcelain  
Panels), Bedsteads, Carpets, etc., etc.,  
One Piano (in good condition), Several  
pairs Lace Curtains, (NEW), 4 yds.,  
One Sewing Machine, One American Safe  
and 2 Remington Typewriters, Electric  
Standard Lamps,  
etc., etc.  
(Full Particulars from Catalogue.)  
Terms—Cash.  
HUGHES & HOUGH,  
Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, July 27, 1915. 644

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell

(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,  
Des Voeux Road, Corner of  
Ice House Street.

One Grand Piano by  
John Broadwood & Sons,  
One Boudoir Grand Piano by  
Brinsford & Sons  
in good condition.

Full Particulars from the Undersigned.  
Terms—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,  
Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, May 20, 1915. 645

prisoner took apartments at her home, in Radwell Avenue, Weymouth. He was accompanied by Miss Mundy, who, he said, would soon be Mrs. Williams, as they were going to be married. Witness went to the wedding. On Sept. 13 prisoner asked if a telegram had come for him. She gave him one, and on reading it he said he must go to London at once on special business. He left saying he would return that night or on the following Monday. In the afternoon Miss Mundy received a telegram, which seemed to upset her greatly. Later in the day Miss Mundy showed her a letter she had received from her husband.

The husband of the last witness mentioned that on one occasion prisoner noticed a photograph of him in a Volunteer's uniform, and remarked that he had been a gymnast instructor in the Army. He asked witness to feel the muscles of his arm. "I did so," said witness, "and found them very large."

Mr. Baskin: Did you comment on them?—I can't remember that. I only remember that they felt large.

A STRONG MAN.

Did you judge him to be a weak or a strong man?—I thought him a strong man.

Mr. Easton, a Weymouth solicitor, said that prisoner and Miss Mundy, in the name of Mr. and Mrs. Williams, consulted him about obtaining money which had accumulated for Mrs. Williams in the hands of her uncle. The prisoner told him he had no knowledge that his wife was entitled to any money which he married her. He told him to write to this effect, and to tell the family solicitor that Mrs. Williams wanted the money to set up house and start in business. Mrs. Williams acquiesced, "but," said witness, "I don't think she said anything more than 'Yes' all through the interview."

Mr. W. B. Lillingston, solicitor, of Waterhouse, Westonsuper-Mare, described an interview which Mr. and Mrs. Williams had with him after their reconciliation. Prisoner told him he wished to establish better relations with his wife's uncle, and that the relations were strained in consequence of his leaving her, and borrowing money from her.

Mr. Baskin: Did he say how he had been assisting in his efforts to find his wife?—No; he only said he had been searching for her.

Do you remember her volunteering anything at the interview, or did she simply reply to questions put to her?—I think she volunteered the statement that she had forgiven the past. I don't remember anything else that she volunteered.

Miss Gardie-Rapley, clerk and secretary to Mr. Wilbee, of Herne Bay, spoke of the letter of No. 80, High-street, Herne Bay, to the prisoner, who said he could furnish no references, as he had been travelling about the country with his wife. She first heard of the death of Mrs. Williams on July 16. The prisoner on that date came to her office extremely agitated, and commenced sobbing.

"SHE'S DEAD." "I was very much surprised," said witness, "and I said, 'Has anything happened?' He looked up and said, 'Heaven's name! She's dead.' I said, 'Dead? Who?' He said, 'My wife. She had a fit during the week. I went out, and she must have had another one. When I returned she was dead.' I was so shocked that I could only look at him. Then he said, 'Suddenly, 'Wasn't it a jolly good job I got her to make her will?' I was still more shocked. He seemed angry because I didn't answer, and continued, 'Isn't it the correct thing when people are married for life to make her will and leave everything to her husband, and the husband to make his will and leave everything to his wife?'"

"I said, 'Did you make yours?' and he said, 'Yes.' I then looked at him very straight, and said, 'I thought you told me you hadn't got anything.' He said, 'Oh, well, I made my will all the same.' I then asked, 'Did you let her relatives know?' He said, 'Yes, and the butler sent a letter to the coroner saying it was a very suspicious case. There was some fellow at the inquest making noise, and I suppose they sent him. My wife's father died raving mad. I said, 'Where did you tell me her relatives lived?' and he said, 'I never told you; it is a long way off.'"

Replying to Mr. Marshall Hall, witness said she saw a paragraph in the newspapers last January, and told Mr. Wilbee it was similar to the happenings at Herne Bay. She afterwards communicated with the police.

A LADY'S SUSPICION.

Mr. Marshall Hall: Do you really please your word that you remember the details of this conversation without having had them recalled to your mind after you discussed them with Mr. Wilbee last January?—Absolutely.

"You have a wonderful memory," commented counsel.

I have, sir," agreed Miss Rapley. Witness admitted that she tried to catch prisoner at the interview, and that the question about Mrs. Williams's relatives was a "trick" question.

Mr. Marshall Hall: Did you suspect then that he had something to do with his wife's death?—I thought it very extraordinary.

Do you mean to say that, knowing nothing except the statement that his wife was dead, you suspected him?—I thought it was a very curious thing to say about the will.

And because he said that, you formed this suspicion?—Well, there was a suspicion in my mind.

"You don't think you have made a mistake about it?" was counsel's final question.

"You can't make a mistake about facts, sir," replied Miss Rapley quietly. The trial was adjourned.

THE NARRATIVE OF  
EYE-WITNESS.

## STORY OF RECENT ACTIONS.

The following descriptive account, which has been communicated by an eye-witness present with General Headquarters, continues and supplements the narrative of the movements of the British Force and the French Armies in immediate touch with it. The "Times Weekly."

July 18.

On Thursday, the 13th, there was a break in the moray of the recent inactivity on our front, and we reassumed the offensive from certain portions of our line, acting in cooperation with the French, who were applying pressure about Arras.

The scene of action on this day was, generally speaking, near that of the fighting in May, to the west of La Bassée, our troops advancing from our old front line to the south of Festubert, and on the east of that place from the new line gained by us a month ago and since consolidated. After a moderately prolonged bombardment of the enemy's position our infantry assaulted at 6 p.m. and at once entered the German first line of trenches, over the greater part of the front attacked—about a mile in length, taking a few prisoners.

The direction in which they broke through was generally towards Rue d'Ouvrart on the north and Chapelle St. Beech on the south. After rushing the German first line of trenches with great dash on the right and left, they penetrated well behind it, in some places bounding their way laterally along the trenches of the second line. During the evening the enemy brought a hot artillery fire to bear on this area. Fighting continued throughout the night, strong counter-attacks being made by bombing parties along the edges of trenches, and our troops were unable to hold the ground gained. They withdrew to our original line, the last units to fall back being those on our left between 3 a.m. and 5 a.m. on Wednesday.

CROSSING "NO MAN'S LAND."

On the right the assault was prepared by the firing of a heavily-charged mine under the hostile trenches. This exploded successfully and blew up a considerable length of the German parapet, forming a large crater. It is probable that a number of Germans were killed here, for they had collected in this particular section of trench, which was not under so hot a fire from our guns as the rest of the first line. The losses inflicted by our artillery fire and assault were heavy, especially in this quarter, where many bodies were found.

On the left, where the distance separating the front lines was greater than on the right, our infantry took longer to cross "No Man's Land," and at one point, so soon as our artillery fire ceased, the Germans, consisting either of troops who had left the front line during our bombardment, or of fresh units coming up in reinforcement, had time to get back into the ruins of their first line defences and open fire on our infantry still running and stumbling across the ground in front.

Not far from Wytschaete the Germans fired a mine during the night, which blew up their own entanglements without doing us harm.

On Wednesday, after a further bombardment, our troops during the afternoon again pushed forward to the east of Festubert and recaptured some of the points from which they had been driven on the previous night, and early that morning, fighting at close range continued through the afternoon and night.

THE ACTORS NEAR HOODE.

Meanwhile, on our left, in the Ypres neighbourhood, we had on Wednesday taken another bite out of the enemy's territory. It will be remembered that, after the German gas attack in this quarter on May 24, our front between the Tynes-Boulers railway and the Ypres-Memlin road had been bent back west of the Bellowards Lake so as to form a re-entrant, and that the Germans had thrust forward to the west of the lake. Since that time the enemy had consolidated their position and constructed the usual network of defences behind their front, which projected in a curve extending westwards from the Chateau de Hooge as far up north as the Noyers line. It was upon a portion of this salient that our efforts were directed.

About 4 o'clock on Wednesday morning, after preparation by our artillery, our infantry entered the German first line over a front of some thousand yards, penetrating in places through the second and third lines, and at some points reaching the Bellowards Lake, and taking over 100 prisoners. On the left we held for some time about 250 yards of the second line, but on the right near Hoode no progress was made. Fighting continued during the day. At one time the Germans named in the woody north-east of the lake and launched a heavy counter-attack, but the advancing infantry

were caught in a cross-fire from our field and heavy guns and were driven back, leaving large numbers of dead in the ground.

Nevertheless, as was the case with the attack near Festubert, we were unable to maintain ourselves in the whole of the ground gained; and evening found us back in the German first line, which we held for a length of half a mile against all the efforts of the enemy to turn us out. During the day we took 157 prisoners.

Further south also, early on Wednesday morning, in the direction of Hill 60, by an operation which was very well executed, though of an entirely minor nature, we gained some fifty yards length of two German trenches. This attack was carried out entirely by bombing parties under a concentrated fire from the enemy's trench mortars.

By the morning of Thursday, the 15th, in the Festubert region, after counter-attacks made by the enemy during the night, the net gain in ground which remained to us was an advance from our original position of some one hundred yards in depth and three times that distance in frontage; but during the two days and nights fighting severe loss had been inflicted on the enemy.

There was again a lull on this day except for artillery fire, the Germans paying special attention to our centre and to the new position taken up by us near Hooge. They evidently also anticipated a fresh attack by us during the evening near Festubert, for they shelled that area heavily. The total number of prisoners taken near Hooge up to this evening amounted to 219, including two officers. Three machine-guns and a loaded gas cylinder were also taken, and a number of gas cylinders were exploded by our trench mortars.

During the thick of the bombardment of the Hooge area on this day a British corporal was escorting three captured German officers back to Ypres when a shell, of the type known familiarly as "a crump" from the peculiar sound of its detonation, burst quite close to the party. The corporal was luckily only slightly wounded. The Germans were killed.

One officer captured in front of the Bellowards Lake expressed himself as greatly disgusted by our effective artillery fire. He stated somewhat bitterly that the German troops in that area had been told that they could do what they liked with us, as we had few guns and no ammunition, and remarked that, if what he had been through were a fair sample of what the British could do without ammunition, he had no desire to experience anything that they might regard as a bombardment when fully supplied.

The prisoners taken near Festubert, who were Saxons, also had a grievance, in this case against their own people. They were positive that many of the shells from their own guns behind had fallen in the first line trenches they were holding, and were by no means certain that the bad shooting of their comrades of the German Artillery was unintentional. Possibly the fate of the Saxons who tried to surrender at the Perne Cour de l'Avance just a month before is not yet forgotten.

A VERY DANGEROUS LOT. An incident of great gallantry on the part of a non-commissioned officer which took place during our attack in the Festubert area in May must be related, though it is now a month old. During the protracted fighting, one of our officers was seen to be lying out on our front. He was on the lip of a mine crater, where he had been hidden from the Germans, but he could be bombed, and the space between him and the nearest portion of our line was swept by rifle fire.

It was at first thought that he was dead, and when he gave signs of life it was at once decided to help him in. Under cover of the fire of our snipers a non-commissioned officer crawled out with a rope which he made fast to the wounded officer, who then crawled, of his own volition, into our trench, his rescuer staying behind in his place. The latter remained within the shelter of the crater, being continuously bombed for some time before he was also able to crawl back to safety.

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is given by Hortick's Malted Milk to those who are run down and exhausted—it helps Nature to restore her force.  
Horlick's proves very valuable as an energy-supplying Food-Drink.  
The demand in the East is very large and increasing. No cooking—stir in water only.—Made in a moment.  
Of all Chemists and Stores in 3 sizes, 1/6, 2/6 and 11/- (in Eng. and Am.)

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HOUSES in LYMEWOOD VILLAS  
and TUBES BUILDINGS ready  
for occupation from the 1st August next.  
Apply to—  
SPANISH DOMINION  
PROCURATOR.

Hongkong, July 15, 1915. 618

## TO LET.

A HOUSE in Knutsford Terrace.  
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-  
MENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.  
Hongkong, Dec. 3, 1914.

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NO. 9, QUEEN'S GARDENS, 1st  
April.  
No. 8, STEWART TERRACE, Peak;  
1st May; unfurnished.  
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Hongkong, March 20, 1915. 211

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FURNISHED, including a splendid  
Piano, "FAIR VIEW" No. 3,  
Robinson Road, containing 4 rooms with  
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Hongkong, June 1, 1915. 479

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On the Upper Levels, LARGE AIRY  
ROOM facing the harbour. Vacant  
from 1st July. Use of tennis court.  
Apply to—  
"X.Y.Z."  
Hongkong, June 2, 1915. 42

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FROM 1st September next, desirable  
Six and Eight Roomed Residences in  
Broadwood and Wong Nai-Chong Roads,  
the latter commanding a fine view of the  
Race Course.  
For terms and particulars apply to  
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-  
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Hongkong, July 15, 1915. 611

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FOUR ROOMED FLATS in Hand  
Road, Kowloon, and MAY ROAD  
Hongkong, with possession on 1st September  
next—English Baths and Kitchen  
ranges, Hot and Cold Water, Electric Light,  
First class modern appointments throughout,  
including water service system.  
2 MINDEN VILLAS, Kowloon. 6  
Roomed House with Tennis Court.  
FOUR ROOMED HOUSES in Gordon  
Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.  
FLATS in Nathan Road, Kowloon.  
A FLAT in Hunghing Buildings,  
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Apply to—  
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE  
COMPANY, LIMITED,  
Alexandra Buildings.  
Hongkong, July 15, 1915. 619

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Apply to—  
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Hongkong, June 2, 1915. 42

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Hongkong, June 2, 1915. 42

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from 1st July. Use of tennis court.  
Apply to—  
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## TO LET

## TO LET.

HOUSES in CLIFTON GARDENS  
Gordon Road, Kennedy Town.  
GODOWN'S New Prags, Kennedy Town.  
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88, The Peak, THE RETREAT.  
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First Floor, including Treasury on  
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OFFICES facing the Harbour between  
the Horseover and the Post Office.<







CHINESE IMPERIAL  
MARITIME CUSTOMS.EXTRACTS FROM ANNUAL  
REPORTS.

## Southern Coast Ports.

We give below further extracts from the reports of 1913 of the Commissioners of Customs dealing with the salient features of the trade at the ports during the year under review. These reports are, of course, very belated, but they contain nevertheless interesting indications of events in the various localities to which they refer.

**Santao.**—Due allowance being made for the ill effect of political disturbances on the trade of tea—the one great staple of the port—the result of the year's operations cannot be regarded as other than satisfactory. Credit revived, large quantities of merchandise were moved, and if profits never were what they ought to be on the merchants' showing, the people at large no doubt reaped the benefit. Aided by harvests of quite unusual abundance, they are, perhaps, better off now than has been the case for some years past. Thanks to the enterprise of a well-known merchant who is interested in the local trade, Santao itself at last shows some signs of development, and it may be that the foreshore reclamation which he is now undertaking will prove the first step towards the establishment of that direct steam communication of the north which has been repeatedly urged in these reports. The cultivation of the poppy in the surrounding districts is again being suppressed, and it was officially reported that 4,540 men of the plant were rooted up in the neighbourhood of Fuan last season. Though it will no doubt continue to lurk in out-of-the-way spots, it seems that the spell of licence which followed the revolution is now over.—G. Acheson, *Acting Commissioner of Customs.*

**Foochow.**—The increase in the revenue over the 1912 collection is *Hk. Tls.* 93,532. Foochow has thus contributed 21 per cent of the *Hk. Tls.* 4,000,000 which has been announced as the total gain in the receipts of the Maritime Customs in 1913, as compared with those of the previous years. This result is the more satisfactory because the outlook at the commencement of 1913 was by no means brilliant. The spring rice crop was deficient, and there were on hand heavy stocks of unsold tea from the previous season's crop. Later on, however, although drought at one time (July) threatened, the weather—that all-important feature in agricultural China—became propitious. The second rice crop was abundant while other products of the soil for which Foochow is justly famous, oranges, olives and seven the humble potato, produced here in vast quantities and excellent quality, contributed largely to the general well being. The timber trade is also said to have done well; but, of course, until some system of re-forestation is evolved, there can be little cause to exult over the enhanced export figures. The foreign export of tea although restricted as to quantity because of the competition of Java-grown leaf, has had one all-redeeming virtue—it has brought some profit to the exporter. Local industries working with foreign machinery, such as the saw mills and the Electric Light Company, are understood to have had a good year.—Paul H. King, *Commissioner of Customs.*

**Amoy.**—The year 1913 may be looked upon as one average prosperity for the port of Amoy. The rice crops have been plentiful, and the prices of rice unusually low, down to 81 per picul. The prosperous state of agriculture in the surrounding districts was further borne out by the enormous demand for bean cake and other fertilisers, the trade in the former commodity demanding more tonnage from the North than was readily available. The main feature of the year's statistics has been a material decrease both in values and revenue, due to opium, which was, however, made good to a great extent, by developments in general trade. In local industries, the good results made by the Amoy Tinning Company, of Kulangsu, which is said to have paid a dividend of 35 per cent. for 1913, have given rise to the establishment of a rival on the other side of the harbour in the shape of the China Coasting Company, a purely Chinese enterprise, started towards the end of 1912, with a capital of \$100,000, half of which is paid up. The articles named—for consumption of Chinese living abroad—are chiefly fish, fruit, and vegetables. The year 1913 also witnessed the establishment of two electric light companies on the Amoy and Kulangsu sides respectively, both of which were in full function by the end of the year. The Amoy-Changchow Railway again made no progress towards its goal owing to lack of funds, the shareholders—all Chinese—having definitely tied up their purse strings.—T. T. H. Ferguson, *Commissioner of Customs.*

**Swatow.**—In spite of gloomy forecasts, 1913 has proved the record year for revenue and imports, though an unfortunate decrease has to be noted in exports. All classes of imports made an excellent showing, with opium as the best contributor to the increase in

revenue. Had it not been for the counter-revolution in August, both revenue and trade would have been in even a better position; for the unrest so close at hand, and the rumours of despatch to this province of northern troops to quell the rebellion, naturally caused merchants to be shy of concluding forward contracts, and brought about a temporary cessation of trade. With this exception, however, and in spite of the annoyance caused locally by the Triads, merchants have worked away steadily and quietly throughout the year, and the majority, I am informed, are gratified with the profits that have rewarded labours. The total revenue during the year amounted to *Hk. Tls.* 2,310,655, the first time in the history of the port in which the two million mark has been passed. To this good result opium duties and like contributed an increase of over *Hk. Tls.* 144,000, import duties over *Hk. Tls.* 100,000, and coast trade over *Hk. Tls.* 20,000, while export and tonnage dues fell off to the extent of *Hk. Tls.* 136,000 and *Hk. Tls.* 14,900 respectively. Transit dues gained a little over *Hk. Tls.* 700.—W. G. Lay, *Commissioner of Customs.*

**Canton.**—Notwithstanding the political upheaval in July, which occasioned renewed and severe fighting in the city and neighbourhood of Canton, completely disorganising trade, and resulting in a stoppage of business for the time being, it is satisfactory to be able to chronicle the highest revenue collection on record—*Hk. Tls.* 3,340,737. The figures, however, are in themselves somewhat misleading, and suggest greater commercial prosperity than actual facts warrant. Owing to the strict and energetic measures introduced, and steadily maintained, by the previous administration here (which may be said to have terminated on the arrival of General Lung, who was appointed Tutuh, or Military Governor, of this province on Aug. 12 by Presidential mandate) against opium smoking, the importation of the drug into Canton from abroad had dwindled to very low proportions; but advantage was taken of the general disorder brought about by what may be termed the second revolt—or, more correctly, the attempted revolt—mentioned above, by the opium dealing and opium smoking community, with the result that a temporary recrudescence of the trade at once became noticeable, which had the effect of swelling the revenue collection to a larger extent than was anticipated. But after the present administration was firmly established the prohibition measures were gradually, but strictly and effectively, reintroduced, and there are indications that the opium trade here during 1914 will show a considerable falling off as compared with the year under review, and whether or not the general trade will correspondingly advance with sufficient rapidity to obviate the probability of a diminished revenue collection in consequence thereof is problematical.—F. W. Mace, *Commissioner of Customs.*

**Kowloon.**—The total net value of the trade passing through the stations of this district by junk and rail was *Hk. Tls.* 48,355,931, as compared with *Hk. Tls.* 40,048,781 in 1912, showing an increase of approximately 20 per cent. The value of the trade carried by junk was *Hk. Tls.* 47,376,272. Import trade by junk shows an increase of more than *Tls.* 8,000,000 over the figures for 1912. *Tls.* 3,500,000 of which are accounted for by the enormous increase in the importation of rice. Rice bran further accounts for nearly *Tls.* 2,000,000. The value of the export trade by junk remained practically unchanged. The value of the trade carried by rail amounted to *Hk. Tls.* 979,659, showing a total increase of some *Hk. Tls.* 124,000, which is entirely accounted for by the import trade, a slight decline being manifested in the export trade for the year. As regards the "local" trade of Hongkong, the year under review cannot be said to have been satisfactory. The importations of flour into Hongkong during 1913 amounted to 5,176,623 bags—more than 500,000 less than in the previous year. The quantity arriving from America totalled 4,774,623 bags, the residue being produced by Australia and Canada. The importation of flour from Canada breaks new ground, as the extensive grain fields around Calgary, which are producing large quantities of wheat, are now finding their markets in the East instead of Europe. What is very noticeable is the increase in the shipbuilding trade during the year. Nine vessels, with a total gross tonnage of 2,304 tons, were launched by the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, and 11 vessels, with a total gross tonnage of 6,886 tons, by the Taikoo Dockyard and Engineering Company, which also launched three screw steamers and two steel lighters on hand at the close of the year.—E. Gordon Lowder, *Commissioner of Customs.*

**Lappa.**—The trade in the Lappa district showed no unusual features during the year 1913. If business was not remarkably quick, it is at least satisfactory to be able to record that it was well up to the average of the preceding year. As was to be expected, the decline in the import of Indian opium continued, and was responsible for a further reduction in the revenue figures. The funds formerly invested in the opium traffic appear to have been devoted to trade in ordinary commodities, for the value of the general cargo passing our

stations in both directions exhibits a most hopeful increase, the imports and exports together showing an advance of over *Tls.* 1,000,000. The total revenue receipts for the year under review amounted to *Hk. Tls.* 233,622, which is, roughly speaking, a decline of some *Hk. Tls.* 42,000 from last year's collection. The falling off in the opium duties amounts to *Hk. Tls.* 54,852, which more than accounts for the above decline, and proves that other goods are coming in to fill the vacancy caused by the gradual extinction of the opium trade. The import duties are the best since 1904, but the exports show a slight diminution.—Smollett Campbell, *Commissioner of Customs.*

**Kongmoon.**—The year was so good commercially that a new record for the value of trade and revenue collection has been established which will not easily be beaten, though there is no apparent reason why with a stable money market or a reformed currency, and the dreaded scourge—"piracy"—subdued, the trade should not further increase very considerably. The net value of the trade coming under the control of the Maritime Customs amounted to *Hk. Tls.* 8,669,739, which is an increase of *Hk. Tls.* 2,044,712 over the figures of 1912, comprising *Hk. Tls.* 6,841,140 for imports and *Hk. Tls.* 1,815,649 for exports. The black tea trade has well maintained its upward tendency—in 1913 the export amounted to 13,774 piculs, an increase of 2,142 piculs over last year's figures. The total Maritime Customs revenue collection for 1913 amounted to *Hk. Tls.* 558,707, being an increase of *Hk. Tls.* 109,372 over the collection of 1912, our previous record year. The net value of the foreign import trade amounted to *Hk. Tls.* 6,841,140, a gain of nearly *Tls.* 2,000,000 over that of 1912. The increase in opium of 189 piculs is only responsible for a little over one-fifth of the total gain, which shows that the improvement in the general import trade has been most marked.—H. E. Wolf, *Commissioner of Customs.*

**Samshui.**—In spite of the disturbed state of the country, owing to the declaration of independence of the Kwangtung province in July, the year under review may be considered a fairly satisfactory one as regards trade at this port. Imports have made great strides, and exports, though not quite reaching the figures of the previous year, have fairly held their own. The summer floods, lasting longer than usual, did some damage to the second-rice crops, but as the first crop was a good one the average worked out at 70 per cent. Silk crops were good, and the market considerably better than of late years, merchants and silkworm keepers making fair profits. The total collection of *Hk. Tls.* 407,515, compared with the figures for 1912, shows an increase of *Hk. Tls.* 63,505. To cope with the needs of the growing traffic a number of new shops and inns, as well as a new coal depot, and several native boat-building yards, have been established during the year along the banks of the river, giving the port quite a busy appearance. At Sainan one more silk factory and many small shops for machine-made cloth, &c., were opened. Towards the end of the year an electric light plant was erected at Fatsan. The installation seems to be highly appreciated, and quite a number of shops, &c., are now lit by electricity.—A. Schmidt, *Deputy Commissioner of Customs.*

**Wuchow.**—The Wuchow merchants in general express satisfaction with the results of the year's trade, in spite of a considerable amount of stringency in the money market that would not have existed but for the hindrances, political and commercial, briefly detailed in the following resume. During the first half of the year the briskness of trade in foreign imports more than counteracted the regrettable decrease in Chinese exports. The autumn drought of 1912 continued till near the end of April, and the resultant scarcity of rice caused an inflow of the Annam-grown cereal on the Canton market, the import of which in June was also necessary in Kwangai. Piece goods merchants, however, did well, notwithstanding the difficulties they had to contend with owing to a scarcity of this staple means of exchange; and had it not been for the Canton ements in August, there is little doubt that imports would have continued to figure prominently throughout the year. The kerosene oil trade with Nanning is greatly hampered owing to want of rapid, safe transit—an attempt to remedy this is being made by a well-known local merchant, who is having a powerful motor-tug, built with a view to towing up barges laden with oil. There is no doubt that if this first venture should prove successful other boats will be built, the kerosene oil trade is bound to increase by leaps and bounds. The net value of the trade coming under the cognisance of the Maritime Customs amounted to *Hk. Tls.* 13,008,049, and of that under the Native Customs to *Hk. Tls.* 11,486,440, thus making the total net value of the trade controlled by the Wuchow Customs *Hk. Tls.* 24,494,489—unfortunately well below that of 1912. It is, however, satisfactory to note that the decrease is all under junk-borne trade, which, modern and increased machinery tonnage is slowly but surely ousting.—J. W. Loureiro, *Acting Commissioner of Customs.*

**Nanning.**—During the past year we have been through a period of exceptional activity. A year that has seen

a record flood, and withal a general expansion in the trade of the port, can only be characterised as remarkable. It is idle to speculate upon what would have been the value of the trade had it not been for the flood, which inflicted untold hardship and loss upon thousands of people; but, notwithstanding this adverse influence, our figures establish a record and are a striking testimony to the soundness of the trade of the province and to its powers of recuperation. The value of the trade of the year amounted to *Hk. Tls.* 7,600,752, against *Hk. Tls.* 7,033,325 in 1912, and, apart from the flood period, business was maintained at a high level of activity. The political situation of the district was satisfactory, and such as to inspire the confidence essential to progressive commerce, and with the exception of a few attacks by pirates on small craft up river this part of the province enjoyed peace and order. The establishment of a number of new shops and the enlargement of others may be held to indicate that the city population (said by many to have increased by nearly one-half during the last two years) is more eager than ever to supply itself with various imported articles which it has learned to recognise as rendering existence more comfortable. It is only to be expected that enhanced prosperity, as shown by our statistics for the year under review, together with the influx of officials and well-to-do merchants consequent on the transfer of the capital, Kwoien, and a general spread of civilisation, should engender a desire to adopt a state of life similar to that enjoyed in other parts of the Republic in closer touch with Western ideas. The recent additions to the fleet of motor-boats—there are 24 plying regularly—have made Nanning a very large centre of motor-boat traffic; but, owing to competition with its concomitant cutting of prices, it is, perhaps, a little doubtful whether the profit has been quite commensurate with the activity. With regard to the future of motor-boat traffic no check to the growth of the movement is to be apprehended, and it seems likely that further facilities will be provided in the future. The benefit of cheap travelling can hardly be overrated but it is hoped that cheapness will not be carried to the point of discouraging enterprise.—R. F. O. Hedgeland, *Assistant-in-Charge.*

**Kungchow.**—The total collection for the year amounted to *Hk. Tls.* 256,344, showing an increase of *Hk. Tls.* 29,789 over the receipts for 1912. This result must be considered eminently satisfactory when it is remembered that duty and *chekin* on opium, which amounted in 1912 to *Hk. Tls.* 76,031, have fallen to *Hk. Tls.* 57,762. Compared with the figures of the preceding year, the increase is chiefly under the import heading—*Hk. Tls.* 129,690, as against *Hk. Tls.* 34,657. The export, coast trade, and tonnage dues headings also contributed to a certain extent. Transit dues, on the other hand, suffered a small decline, falling from *Hk. Tls.* 8,892 to *Hk. Tls.* 8,003. The Native Customs collection also shows an increase, rising from *Hk. Tls.* 14,186 to *Hk. Tls.* 18,935. This increase, however, is mainly due to the inauguration of a revised tariff, which was introduced in October. In August the Asiatic Petroleum Company established its own agency, under the management of Mr. A. Leidecker, and in November the Standard Oil Company followed a like course, having for its manager Mr. J. H. Bulmer. Previously both companies had been represented by Chinese.—S. J. Hanisch, *Acting Commissioner of Customs.*

**Pakhoi.**—A glance at the statistics of trade for the year 1913 might perhaps convey the impression that this port had not suffered greatly from the attempt to overthrow the existing Republican Government, but a close scrutiny of the first two quarters' statistics would reveal the fact that at the moment of the outbreak trade was making a splendid effort towards recovery from the havoc wrought by the revolution. By this is not meant that the port was reverting to its earlier commercial status, but that the revival in trade which had set in during the later days of 1912 continued in a marked degree, and became more pronounced during the earlier half of the succeeding year. The interval of comparative tranquillity which had elapsed since the revolution had served to restore confidence, and signs of general improvement were apparent when rebellion burst forth, again disorganising business and occasioning a temporary suspension of intercourse with the inland parts and the outer world. As compared with the collection for 1912, the total revenue, *Hk. Tls.* 103,817, shows a falling off of nearly 10 per cent. That this decrease was not greater is chiefly due to the recovery of the import trade during the first half of the year. The duty derived from this branch of revenue improved almost *Hk. Tls.* 15,000; and tonnage dues and transit dues both show higher figures. Although export duty receded *Hk. Tls.* 2,500, it is to duty and *chekin* on opium, which fell over *Hk. Tls.* 25,000, that the decline is to be attributed, the net loss recorded being approximately *Hk. Tls.* 11,000. Everything considered, however, it may be a matter of genuine satisfaction that the decrease was not heavier.—J. M. Moorhead, *Commissioner of Customs.*















